

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

The rejections presented in the Office Action dated November 28, 2007 (hereinafter Office Action) have been considered, and reconsideration of the pending claims and allowance of the application in view of the present response is respectfully requested.

In an effort to facilitate prosecution and without acquiescing to characterizations of the asserted art, Applicant's claimed subject matter, or to the applications of the asserted art or combinations thereof to Applicant's claimed subject matter, Applicant has amended independent Claims 1 and 10 to indicate that the incoming connection request is an incoming call connection request. Support for these changes may be found in the Specification, for example, at page 6, line 35 – page 7, line 30; therefore, these changes do not introduce new matter. Each of the pending claims is believed to be patentable over the asserted references for the reasons set forth below.

First, the Office Action acknowledges at page seven that U.S. Publication No. 2002/0068600 by Chihara (hereinafter "Chihara") does not teach at least indicating an incoming connection request in a peripheral unit when an LPRF connection between a cellular core unit and the peripheral unit becomes available, as claimed in each of the independent claims. The comments at page two of the Office Action merely indicate that a call announcing signal is sent to a wrist watch-type apparatus without identifying any teachings that it is sent once a LPRF becomes available. Moreover, the discussion of relied-upon Fig. 12A indicates that a pico-net is already established between Chihara's mobile phone device, headset and wrist-watch such that when an incoming call is received, an LPRF connection is already available (the devices are in park mode). Thus, Chihara has not been shown to teach at least indicating an incoming connection request in a peripheral unit when an LPRF connection between a cellular core unit and the peripheral unit becomes available, as claimed.

Second, U.S. Publication No. 2002/0137552 by Cannon (hereinafter "Cannon") is directed to notifying a user of received and/or stored messages. The messages of Cannon are the result of a terminated connection request and do not correspond to an incoming call connection request since the user is only notified of the message after the connection

request has ended, resulting in a stored message. Although Cannon provides a notification once a user reenters the proximity of a Bluetooth transceiver, the notification is not of an incoming call request as now claimed. For at least these reasons, Cannon fails to overcome the deficiencies of Chihara and does not teach the claimed limitations.

Since Chihara admittedly does not teach the claim limitations directed to indicating an incoming connection request in a peripheral unit when an LPRF connection between a cellular core unit and the peripheral unit becomes available and Cannon fails to teach the limitations directed to an incoming call request, any combination of these teachings must fail to correspond to such claim limitations. Without correspondence to each of the claimed limitations, the § 103(a) rejections would be improper. Applicant accordingly requests that each of the rejections be withdrawn.

In addition, dependent Claims 2-9 and 11-18 depend from independent Claims 1 and 10, respectively, and each of these dependent claims also stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the above-discussed combination of Chihara and Cannon. While Applicant does not acquiesce to any particular rejections to these dependent claims, including any assertions concerning descriptive material, obvious design choice and/or what may be otherwise well-known in the art, these rejections are moot in view of the remarks made in connection with independent Claims 1 and 10. These dependent claims include all of the limitations of their respective base claims and any intervening claims, and recite additional features which further distinguish these claims from the cited references. “If an independent claim is nonobvious under 35 U.S.C. §103, then any claim depending therefrom is nonobvious.” MPEP § 2143.03; *citing In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988). Therefore, dependent Claims 2-9 and 11-18 are also patentable over the asserted combination of Chihara and Cannon.

With particular respect to the § 103(a) rejection of dependent Claims 6 and 15 based upon the asserted combination of Chihara and Cannon and further in view of U.S. Publication No. 2003/0224808 by Bonta (hereinafter “Bonta”), Applicant respectfully traverses. As discussed above, the asserted combination of Chihara and Cannon fails to correspond to the limitations of independent Claims 1 and 10 (from which Claims 6 and 15

depend). The further reliance on Bonta does not overcome the above-discussed deficiencies in the underlying combination. Thus, the asserted combination of the teachings of Chihara, Cannon and Bonta does not teach each of the claimed limitations of dependent Claims 6 and 15, and the rejection should be withdrawn.

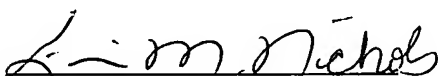
It should also be noted that Applicant does not acquiesce to the Examiner's statements or conclusions concerning what would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, obvious design choices, common knowledge at the time of Applicant's invention, officially noticed facts, and the like. Applicant reserves the right to address in detail the Examiner's characterizations, conclusions, and rejections in future prosecution.

Authorization is given to charge Deposit Account No. 50-3581 (KOLS.172US) any necessary fees for this filing. If the Examiner believes it necessary or helpful, the undersigned attorney of record invites the Examiner to contact the undersigned attorney to discuss any issues related to this case.

Respectfully submitted,

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